

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

NEWS SUMMARY AND INDEX, PAGE 87

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SECURITY REPORT URGES REVAMPING OF U. S. PROGRAM

Special Commission Backs
an Independent Central
Office to Direct Plan

STIFF PENALTIES ASKED

Experts Would Hear Risk
Cases—Confrontation of
Accusers Proposed

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Findings and recommendations
of commission, Page 64

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Influen-tial forces will favor Administra-tion's proposal for cutting a complete Government's budget program. They see it as one of the few available options for cutting Federal expenses.

Although the \$25 billion program for fiscal year beginning July 1 appears programs for future years in serious jeopardy.

This has been a preliminary plan next budget, covering

By JAY WALZ

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Commission on Government Security recommended today a long-range overhauling of all Federal defenses against subversion.

It urged President Eisenhower and Congress to establish a new, independent Central Security Office. This would become a permanent body to study loyalty and security needs in and out of Government and supervise all programs uniformly.

The commission called for more efficient security measures at all sensitive points, from Washington to industrial and atomic energy plants and docks at seaports.

Report Covers 800 Pages

The commission said there should be a law imposing stiff fines and prison sentences on anyone—not only Government employees as at present—who discloses secret matters. It recommended also a law allowing evidence obtained by wiretapping to be used in subversion cases.

An 800-page report, made public today, is the result of a study of a year-and-a-half by a bipartisan group established by Congress in 1955. The twelve members were appointed by the President, Vice President Richard M. Nixon as President of the Senate, and by Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives.

Loyd Wright of Los Angeles, a former president of the American Bar Association, served the commission as chairman. He delivered the first copy of the voluminous report to President Eisenhower.

James C. Hagerty, the President's press secretary, said General Eisenhower had been informed from time to time on the commission's deliberations and proposals.

"He thinks it's a good report," Mr. Hagerty said. He added that the President would not offer detailed comment until he had studied the recommendations as they became final.

Office 'Core' of Plan

Many who examined the report expected the proposal for a Central Security Office to stand as the "heart" not only of the report, as the commission said, but also of discussion and probable controversy around the recommendations.

The report said that the panel regarded the new agency as the "core" of the commission's plan for a uniform, comprehensive and practical mechanism."

The Central Security Office would be designed to "plug loopholes" in present laws and executive orders, while offering "in-

Opposition to the proposal in the Treasury is similar attitude in the Bureau and the Council of Economic Advisors, it Under the program, the general Government citizens to pay two "net project" cost newral projects. The cost is the difference

TRANSISTOR DEvised

'Solen,' an Elec-
Development,
in Control

By JOHN W.
Special to The N.Y.
WASHINGTON.—Electrochemical re-
searchers have announced the vacuum
transistor as a device of electronic control

announced today by the Ordnance Labora-
tory. The device can perform the functions of an electronic circuit. The vacuum tube or transistor was recently developed certain applications promises to be sensitive and efficient.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1957.

SECURITY REPORT ASKS U. S. CHANGE

Summary of Recommendations on Federal Security

Continued From Page 1

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, June 22. - Following is the text of the summary of recommendations of the Commission on Government Security.

The principal features of its opinion would be these:

"All loyalty and security cases would be heard by trained examiners."

"All persons subjected to loyalty investigations would be permitted to confront their accusers and cross-examine them 'whenever it can be done without threat to the national security.'

"A Central Review Board would hear appeals from individual decisions which would remain with department heads, as at present."

"The commission examiners for the first time would have power to subpoena witnesses, and the Government would pay travel expenses."

"'Loyalty' cases would be separated from 'suitability or security' cases."

Loyalty Security Risks

"A man who talks freely while in his cups," the report stated, "and a pervert who is vulnerable to blackmail, are both equally suitable to be employed as loyal Americans."

Under the commission's recommendations, the Civil Service Commission procedures would decide on security risks. But the suitably security cases, which should have the opportunity to be transferred into Government posts.

The absence of any procedure for confronting and cross-examining accusers had been a source of complaint to many Government employees and the Federal Bureau of Investigation had held steadfastly to expose informants to the public through the news media, despite up-sources of tips about subversive activity.

The proposal to give defendants a chance to see and question their accusers would be regarded, generally, as a major step forward in "due process" rights. However, the commission did not go all the way. Under its plan, the accused would be tried on a basis of suitability to safeguard the individual under suspicion, but stigma of disloyalty.

Some problems, such as the

commission's thinking lies in the separation of loyalty and security mechanisms in its recommendation.

The Central Security Office would be given authority to screen out disloyal persons from Government employment.

The Justice Department and its Federal Bureau of Investigation have held steadfastly to expose informants to the public through the news media, despite up-sources of tips about subversive activity.

Mr. Wright indicated that the new Central Security Office would not have this authority, and he has no desire to return to the agency holding the derogatory information to decide on bringing forward those who supplied it.

Criticism From McGranary

The first criticism of the proposal for the new agency came from Senator James P. McGranary, a Democrat, who served as Attorney General in the "deadly" Roosevelt administration.

Mr. Truman's Administration said in a dissent that no problem could be solved by shifting primary responsibility for security from officials responsible to "imperial administrative creations."

But Mr. Wright said that no one believed that the present security program as it involved Government employees could not be handled more satisfactorily. Different agencies handled cases by varying standards and methods by people with varying skills and backgrounds.

It had happened, he said, that persons were found to be "disloyal" in one department and "loyal" in another.

On classified documents, the commission emphasized that there was a danger security could arise from "overclassification" (restriction of information to a narrow group) and "underclassification" (restriction of technological progress). As a step toward "declassification," the "recommended abolishing the 'confidential' category now in use."

Secret Classifications Kept

The higher degree of "secret" and "top secret" classifications would remain.

However, the commission said the penalty for disclosing information which should not be disclosed, should be stiffer—to include persons "quite removed from Government service," and who are not even subject to criminal statutes.

The recommendation would make it easier for anyone to disclose "secret" or "top secret" information "knowing or having reason to know" he believed such information to have been classified."

In a statement appended to the report, Mr. Wright said: "The responsibilities of the public press assumed a heightened significance with the secret security cases."

He said that newspapers "with near unanimity" had observed the proper limits of disclosing information. But, he added, "there are a few exceptional cases, which for some reason have escaped prosecution."

The twelve-member commission recommended that present loyalty-security programs for Government employees to be a hedge-hedge, "not trying to cover up, and covering fear and unrest; in Government ranks. Results were measured and inconclusive judgments it said."

Members of Commission

The commission was made up of the following twelve men:

Loyd Wright, Los Angeles lawyer, chairman; C. Stenck, Democrat of Mississippi, vice chairman.

Senator Norris Cotton, Republican of Lebanon, N. H., a member of the War Manpower Commission during World War II.

Dr. John E. Ladd, of Newburgh, N. Y., Public Buildings Commissioner in Washington.

Representative William G. Mccallum, Republican of Piqua, Ohio.

Mr. McGranary, now a lawyer of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee on American Activities.

Gov. Edwin L. Mechem of New Mexico, who for three years was a special agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Dr. Franklin D. Murphy, chairman of the University of Kan-

sas, former Assistant Secretary of the Department of Defense; Dr. Murphy, Under Secretary Roth, and Dr. M. McGranary.

Vice Presidents of the Senate were Senator Cotton, Dr. Riley, Senator Stenck and Mr. McCallum.

Speaker Rayburn chose Rep-

resentative McCollough, Mr. Noel, Representative Walter and Governor Meacham.

Spoona Power

In the past, neither the Gov-

ernment nor any particular in-

vestigation could compete

at hearings.

The commission also recom-

mended that the examining

officers, with wide discre-

tional latitude to prevent

excessive costs, unnecessary

delays, and obstructive tactics.

Witnesses would be allowed

travel and per diem expenses.

The Government would re-

quest only one individual

who was cleared by the hearing.

Confrontation

The commission recommends

that confrontation and cross-

examining of persons subject to loyalty investigations whenever it can be done without threat to the national security.

The commission recommends

retention, as far as feasible,

of the personnel of the

Central Security Office.

The commission also recom-

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